Apparent-Time Low Vowel Changes among Mexican-Americans and Anglos in Austin, Texas

Douglas S. Bigham Jessica White-Sustaíta Lars Hinrichs Kathleen Shaw Points

Texas English

- Associated with South Midland and Southern speech (Bailey & Tillery 2006; Bailey et al 1991; ANAE)
- Dallas area distinct "Texas South" (ANAE)
- Based primarily on Anglo speech
- Assumed to be Anglo-led (Bailey et al., 1991)

Ongoing Texas English Research

- Houston (Niedzielski's HUES)
- San Antonio (Bayley, Santa Ana)
- Rural Central Texas ("Springville", Bailey
 & Cukor-Avila)

The Texas English Project: Austin

- Austin Texas
 - OMedium-sized urban center (<1million)</p>
 - OIn the 1990s, Austin's population grew by 48% and between 2000 and 2006 it was rated as the 3rd most rapidly growing city in America.
 - ○65% white, 10% African-American, 30% Latino (53% white, non-hispanic)





Project Goals

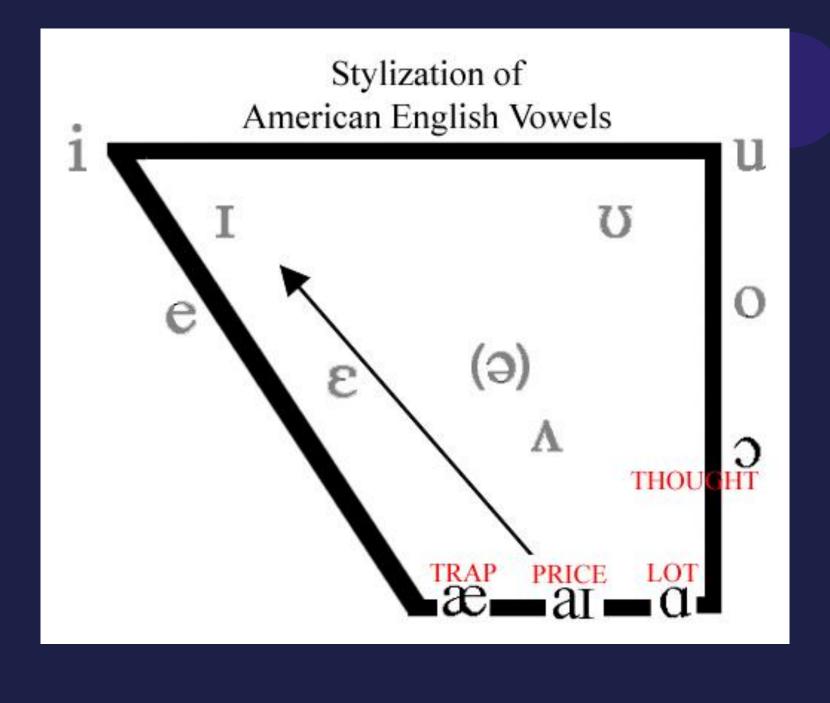
- Sound Change: Ethnolects in contact
- Importance of minorities' roles in majority sound changes (Fought, 2002)
- Who leads change in ethnically-diverse contact milieux?

Minority & Majority Dialects in Contact

- Assumed that minority speakers pressured to assimilate to majority norms.
- Influence is bidirectional.
- Majority speakers may adopt minority features for covert prestige (Preston, 1999)

Research Questions

- 1. How are low vowels realized by Anglo and Latino residents of Austin?
- 2. Are those realizations different across ethnicity?
- 3. Are those realizations different across age?



Low Vowel Paradigm

- PRICE, LOT, THOUGHT, TRAP (Wells, 1982)
- PRICE: status of monophthongization
- LOT~THOUGHT: merged or distinct
- TRAP: raised, backed, stationary

PRICE

- Monophthongization: key feature of Southern speech (ANAE)
 - OBlocks TRAP retraction and LOT fronting (Bigham 2008)
- Texas English:
 - Omonophthongal PRICE among Anglos
 - Odiphthongal PRICE among Latinos
 - ○(Tillery et al 2004; Thomas 2001)

LOT~THOUGHT

- Merger: key feature of "Third Dialect" (Labov 1996)
 - OPromotes TRAP retraction (Gordon 2004; Bigham 2008)
- Texas English:
 - Omerger incomplete among Anglos (ANAE)
 - Omerger complete among young, urban Anglos (Bailey et al 1991)
 - Omerger: Latinos to LOT; Anglos to THOUGHT (Thomas 2001)

TRAP

- Movement up left periphery first stage of NCS (ANAE)
- Retraction in Canadian shift (Clarke et al. 1995; Roeder & Jarmasz 2008) and other "Third Dialects" (Eckert 2004; Bigham 2008)
- Texas English (Thomas 2001):
 - Clatinos- front and low, even pre-nasally
 - OAnglos- raises pre-nasally

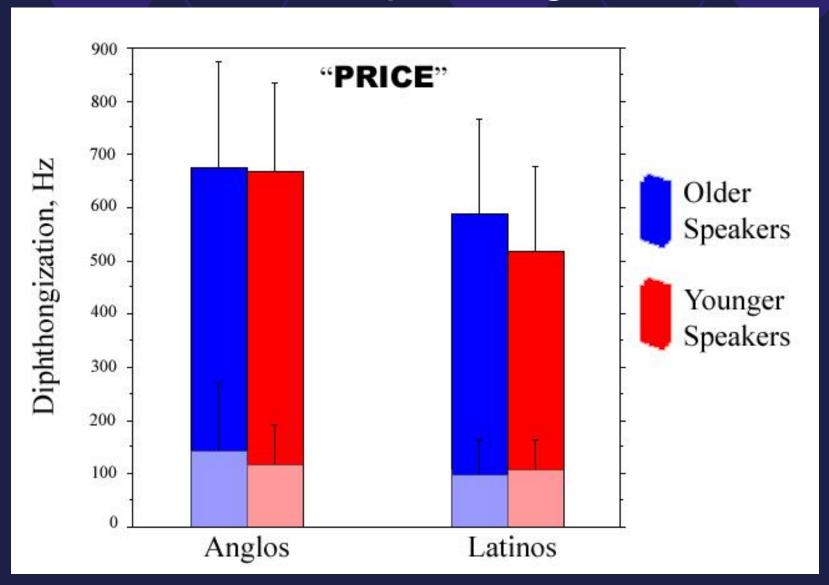
Methodology

- 14 female participants
 - Full adults (older) & emerging adults (younger) (Arnett 2002)
 - Anglo & Latino
 - Evenly distributed across categories
 - Span of classes and educational levels
 - Austinites

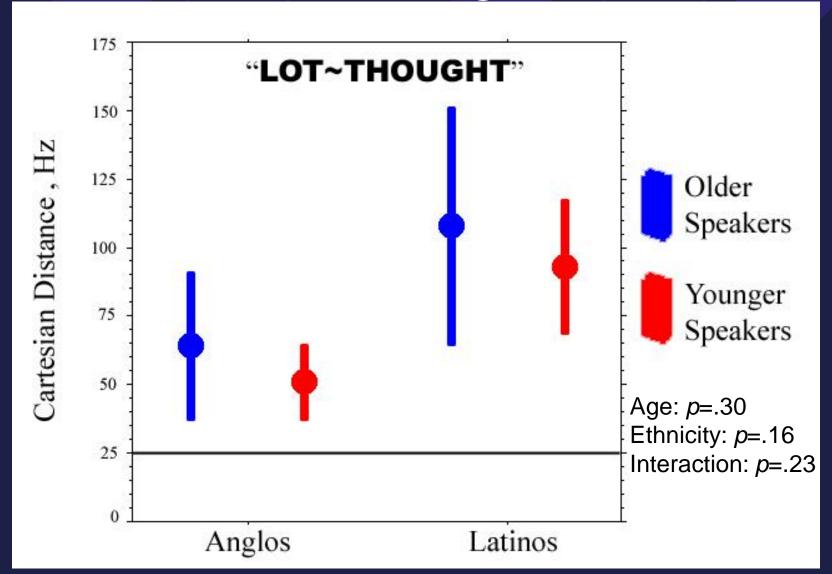
Data

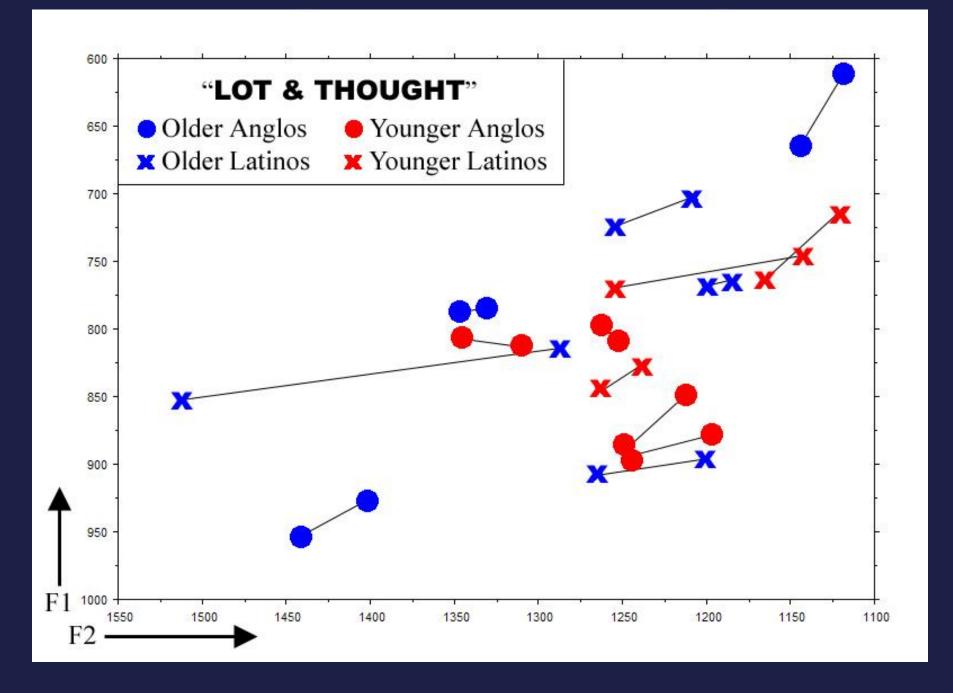
- Word list recitations, bVt & hVd tokens, six repetitions each
- F1 and F2 measurements at five points
- Cartesian Distance

PRICE non-monophthongization

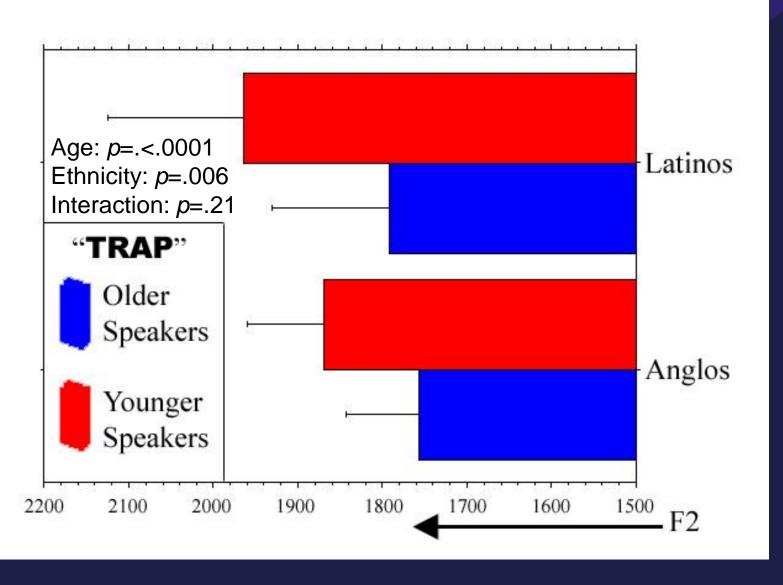


LOT~THOUGHT merger





TRAP fronting (!)



Conclusion: *Austin* Texas English

- PRICE
 - Completely diphthongal
 - ONo difference between Anglo & Latino speakers
- LOT~THOUGHT
 - Ono distinction in Latino & Anglo placement
 - Odistinct in production but becoming closer
 - Omajority-led change
- TRAP
 - Ofronting (!)
 - Ominority-led change

What's Next for the Texas English Project?

- Adding a third, extra-older, generation
- Adding males to the data
- Adding African-American speakers
- Analyzing additional stylistic contexts for data

The End

Thanks to: University of Texas at Austin

- OLiberal Arts Instructional Technology Services
- ODivision of Instructional Innovation & Assessment
- ODepartment of English

Texas English Project: www.texasenglish.org

- Lars Hinrichs: lars@mail.utexas.edu
- Douglas Bigham: douglas.s.bigham@gmail.com
- Jessica White-Sustaíta: jessicawhite@mail.utexas.edu